

SITUATION INFORMATION REPORT

As predicted in the Situation Information Report of 26 September, the SDS-Weatherman Chicago demonstrations were a flop, at least organizationally, and the leadership faction (Weatherman) is in bad disarray. Instead of the 5,000 liberticidal protestors (and rioters) expected by the National Office, at most, Chicago officials estimate, 700 to 800 (of which 200 believed to be hard core and several hundred believed to be just unkempt bystanders) rowdy anarchists took part. Misguided firebrand Mark Rudd (along with about 30 percent of his revolting army) is in jail. One youth (Brian Flanagan of Southampton, New York) has been charged with attempted murder after his attack on Richard Elrod, Chicago's assistant corporation counsel and has been released on \$100,000 bond. Reportedly, Federal government investigators are looking into the weekend's strife and will probably lodge charges of violating Federal anti-riot laws.

SDS's RYM2 faction (as well as the supersympathetic Black Panthers, with whom RYM2 has been playing footsie in recent weeks), which has, from the June Weatherman nascency, been outspoken in its opposition to the Rudd-enunciated, "Shock brigade" tactic, has now disassociated itself from the national hierarchy. RYM2, which has no elected office holders (they decided to throw in with Weatherman last June), is regarded to be in the hands of "revolutionary communist" Mike Klonsky, last year's cunning and able N. O. chairman. RYMers have reportedly taken over the SDS New York office and sent the New York Weatherman scampering.

Student support and participation in Weatherman can be expected to diminish even more and RYM2 will probably: 1. drop the SDS name and become the Revolutionary Youth Movement (or organization, or Alliance, or caucus, etc.); 2. adopt a more old left doctrinaire approach to revolution; 3. involve itself in fewer bloody police confrontations; 4. keep applying pressure on the Establishment "soft spots" such as the draft, the war, ROTC, and maybe even go back to civil rights, in the revolutionary manner (RYM2 philosophy on this score holds that the Negro right of self-determination is a pre-condition to the successful initiation of "socialism" in the U. S., Weatherman holds that first should come the revolution) and

5. return to the concept of alliance, perhaps even courting a reconciliation with the PLP-SDS.

In the meantime, the great right hope, the moderately conservative, Young Americans for Freedom is experiencing the split syndrome. Begun in 1960 in Connecticut (by prominent rightist William Buckley), YAF now numbers over 50,000 nationally. Of this number, YAF spokesmen admit many are very casual members who cannot be counted upon to engage in new right activism.

As for the split, last summer's national convention broke YAF into two basic camps (coincidental with the SDS experience in Chicago). These camps reportedly are weighted about 60-40 in the Buckley faction "traditionalist" favor. Traditionalism in contemporary conservative jargon means faith in anti-communism, morality, Christianity, and patriotism. The opposition, the Libertarians, on the other hand, idealize laissez-faire capitalism (free markets and elimination of Government controls) and extreme individualism. Many former Libertarian new rightists have joined with various hippies and New Leftists in an attempt to translate their individualism into "life style" radicalism. Some feel if Libertarians can join with the new left in achieving goals like ending the draft, legalizing marijuana, decentralizing Government and "making people more free" - then why not.

The Libertarians (and interested new leftists) feel that the traditionalist "Big Enemy," communism, is vague in Buckleyesque thought. To traditionalists, those things which the communist conspiracy instigates or gains from become the enemy too; thus if freedom riders become targets for southern racism and brings bad publicity to America they become part of the enemy. More currently, if radicals disrupt campuses, interfering with the status quo they too are enemies regardless of their color or position on the political spectrum. In broad terms, the enemy of the YAF traditionalists is any agent which weakens America.

Many of the Libertarians find Buckley's posture immoral. They dislike communist governments because they believe in Anti-statism but they find no logic in supporting the equally evil Fascism to defeat communism. When Buckley comes out against legalized abortion and supports laws against pornography the individualists see him, and his faction, as an enemy of freedom. Because of their worship of tradition, the Buckleyites are labeled by the counter-

fraction as irrational, superstitious, altruistic and non-objective.

To further complicate the picture, the traditionalists who presently hold control are further split. Half (perhaps slightly more than half) want peace and legal action on campus and half advocate violent confrontation with SDS. This fissure creates the potential for an even greater influence by elements of the Libertarian faction into national YAF leadership. If in coming months, the Libertarians succeed in mustering sufficient forces for control of YAF, the unfairly maligned patriotism of Buckley's traditionalists will be isolated on the American Youth scene and the only remaining major difference between new left and right will be the concept of national economics.

In what appears to be purely an act of arrogant defiance to the University of California Regents, leftist head of the UCLA Philosophy Department, Donald Kalish, has assigned black militant, admitted-communist, Herbert Marcuse protegee, Angela Davis, two additional courses to teach. Perhaps one widely accepted university practice, that of faculty tenure (which after a number of years renders a professor immune to dismissal - usually except on moral grounds), quite obviously should be reformed - and promptly. Kalish seems determined to bring the Davis appointment to a court test in California and doesn't seem to care if a highly potential and disruptive student demonstration ensues or not.

Miss Davis, aside from her Black Philosophy course, is now slated to teach "Kant and Idealism" (Kant is the 18th century German philosopher best known for his formulation of transcendentalism, and his belief, though unprovable, in the existence of God and the concept of immortality. See Situation Information Report, dated 26 September 1969) and Dialectical Materialism (the philosophical foundation of communism). Miss Davis seems eminently qualified to teach these two additional courses but her emphasis most assuredly can be expected to be contrary to the national interest.

House Internal Security Committee has opened an investigation of the BPP and the PLP to determine, among other things, if they are helped by "foreign Communist powers." The Committee wants to know the extent to which these groups use violence to achieve their goals, how they are financed and, Chairman Ichord

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(D-Mo.) said, "the extent to which they may act in concert with, aid or assist, or be supported by foreign Communist powers, their agents or nationals."

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TRIAL OF "THE CHICAGO 8" (Continued)

The third week of the Chicago trial of the "Conspiracy 8", for their activities during the Democratic National Convention, witnessed a number of stormy sessions. The prosecution was permitted to show two television films to establish the leadership roles of several of the defendants, over the protest of defense attorneys who claimed the films were only excerpts chosen by the Government to prove its point and who protested at great length.

Great dissension in court also occurred following a refusal by Judge Hoffman to recess the trial in observance of nationwide anti-war protests to be held on 15 October, or to permit the eight charged with conspiring to incite rioting during the 1968 Democratic National Convention anti-war protests to absent themselves to speak at the 15 October 1969 (moratorium day) anti-war protests. When Defense Attorney Weinglass stated that it might be impossible for several of the defendants to attend the 15 October session, Judge Hoffman ordered each to be in court, indicating that they could be held in contempt for failure to appear.

The prosecution objected to a recess, charging that some of the defendants had been photographed meeting with militant SDS demonstrators who went on rampages in Chicago on Wednesday evening, October 8th, and Saturday afternoon, October 11th. One of the defendants, Tom Hayden, an original organizer of SDS, admitted at a news conference later that he gave a speech to the radical Weatherman faction of SDS on Wednesday before its members smashed windows and attacked police; but claimed he had no knowledge that SDS members planned violence and vandalism. Dellinger, during a lunch recess conference, protested not being permitted "to go out and join those demanding peace" and charged that the prosecution and the judge were "in collusion" to prevent a fair trial.

Meanwhile, outside the court, the four day SDS demonstration sponsored by the ultra-militant Weatherman faction to protest the trial of the "Chicago 8" was in progress. Two of the demonstrations, that on Wednesday evening and that on Saturday afternoon, resulted in rampages involving the destruction of private property and attacks on the police. The first, and much more violent of the two, was commented upon in last week's Situation Report. The second, on the final day of the demonstrations, occurred during a protest parade for which the Weathermen had obtained a permit, when a group of more than 250 persons, upon a signal from their leaders, broke from the march and rampaged for the distance of about a block, smashing windows (with rocks and bricks which they had concealed in their clothing) and attacking police. During the bloody encounter which followed, 103 persons were arrested and 23

police officers, 2 city legal officers, and an Assistant Corporation Counsel, Richard Elrod, were injured. Elrod, Chief City Prosecutor, is reported to have suffered a broken neck and is paralyzed from the neck down. All this, despite the fact that on 9 October approximately 2500 National Guardsmen were brought into the city and stationed in 6 Armories at the direction of the Governor. Two 150 man Guard units were called out after the violence erupted.

This final day of the demonstrations, Saturday the 11th, started with a pre-dawn raid on an Evanston church, by Chicago and Evanston police, which resulted in the arrest of forty-three members of the SDS Weatherman faction, including two of four targets of the raid charged with participation in the SDS violence in Chicago's Near North Side on 8 October. (During the four days of SDS demonstrations, members of the Weatherman faction stayed in three Methodist churches in Evanston, as well as at several spots in Chicago; and during the evening of 10 October, an undercover policeman was beaten in Evanston's Immanuel Methodist Church when an SDS member recognized him as one who had arrested him earlier in the week.) Later in the day, and just prior to the Weatherman sponsored march, Mark Rudd, National Secretary of SDS and leader of the Weatherman faction, was arrested with four others.

According to an FBI Report of 14 October, 290 arrests were made during these demonstrations in Chicago, of which 226 were of persons from outside the city. Of those arrested, 82 were women and 105 were students. 65 police officers were injured. The report noted that demonstrators of both RYM I (Weatherman) and RYM II factions of SDS, other than those in jail, were said to have left Chicago. It was reported on 12 October, that the National Guard had been released.

Controversy between SDS factions continued throughout the four days of the demonstrations; and at the end, the RYM II faction was reportedly refusing to consider a reunion with the Weatherman faction until the latter rejects as unrealistic its tactics of violent confrontation.

Though a spokesman has claimed "total success" for the Weatherman demonstrations "to bring the war home", reports indicate that any "success" was marginal at best, with many scheduled demonstrations having been cancelled. Typical of much of the planned action was a march by the "Women's Militia", to "destroy" the local military induction center, which was nipped in the bud when police moved into Grant Park to make arrests. The thousands called to Chicago never materialized and only three or four hundred joined the marches.

As a Washington Post article put it, "It was not war or revolution that the demonstrators brought to Chicago, but merely the senseless hooliganism of enraged street gangs." The Chicago police,

incidentally, have been credited with using great restraint; and public reaction to SDS violence has been such that the Chicago Moratorium Committee, which had planned a candlelight procession on the eve of Moratorium day, abandoned the idea. National officers of SDS are reported to be discouraged over the lack of public support and to be in need of funds.

Support of the "Chicago 8" has been evidenced in several areas other than Chicago, and on 10 October, about fifty persons in Los Angeles attended a rally on their behalf which was sponsored by the Committee to Defend Political Prisoners, a group which the FBI says has the support of the Communist Party. On 8 October, a representative of the Japanese Communist League contacted the national office of SDS and stated that the Japanese Communist League and the Socialist Students League of Japan were supporting the Chicago demonstrations.

On 22 October 1969, the birthday of defendant Bobby Seale, National Chairman of the Black Panther Party, the BPP plans to demonstrate at the Federal Courthouse in Chicago, in an effort to have its members admitted to the courtroom. On 25 October, the New Mobilization Committee will march from Grant Park to the Chicago Civic Center Plaza to support the "Conspiracy 8" and will call for an end to the war in Vietnam.